

The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7470.—VOL. XLV.

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1862.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

May 15.—At her residence, Messenden Road, the wife of Mr. Richard Banks Corkhill, & a son.
On the 16th instant, at Burwood, Mrs. Paige, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 15th March, 1862, at the residence of his son-in-law, 444, Dundas-street, Glebe, the Rev. Mr. James Watson, aged 87 years, and father of Mrs. Joseph Cowan, of Pitt-street, Sydney, deeply regretted by all who knew him. Obituary papers please.

In the 16th April, 1862, Mr. John Wilson, seaman, aged 25, native of Clerkenwell, county Middlesex, England, N.R., who had been a sailor, and was serving on board a ship bound to Sydney in a terrible gale, deeply regretted by his friends, leaving a wife to mourn her loss. English papers please copy.

On the 17th April, 1862, Mr. John Sunderland, Mrs. Sunderland, aged 80 years, formerly a resident of North Shields, England, Pitt-street, Sydney, the beloved wife of Mr. Henry Hill, for many years a resident of this city, in the fortieth year of her age, leaving a widow three sons, and a large circle of friends and relatives to lament their loss.

On the 18th instant, at Brisbane, Mr. F. A. Barrington, late of Sydney, aged 42 years, at his residence, Gloucester-street, Elizabeth-street, George-street, and Margaret streets. Wool will be received at Marston's.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

CYTHAM to **NELSON, WELLINGTON, and SOUTHERN PORTS.**—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Co. a.s.s. **LORD WORSLY, JAMES BOWDEN, commander**, will be despatched for **NELSON and WELLINGTON** at noon, May 26th, taking cargo and passengers for Picton, Canterbury, Otago, the Bluff, and Tasmania.

The cabin and saloon of this vessel have been entirely renovated, and are now complete with every convenience and comfort. All experienced steersmen.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINT HALL, general manager.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam and from the **HUNTER** during the month of **MAY**.

From SYDNEY.

The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.

The WILLIAMS, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.

A Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN direct, on the 21st instant, at 7 a.m.

P. J. COHEN, Manager.

Office, foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S SHIPS.

To MELBOURNE.—For freight, light freight only.—**RANGATIRA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 3.**

To ADELAIDE or MELBOURNE.—**ANGATANGA, HUNTER RIVER, ILLAONG, TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 11.**

CLARENCE TOWN.—Steamer, WEDNESDAY, 29th, at 11 p.m.

To ROCKHAMPTON direct.—**TELEGRAPH, MONDAY AFTERNOON, AT 5.**

From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—**THE BRISBANE and QUEENSLAND, TO-NIGHT, 11.**

From BRISBANE to MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—**CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 27th May, and 16th June.**

J. G. GOLLAN, pro Manager.

A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sussex-street.

LLAWLARKA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.

WOLLONGONG.—**THIS NIGHT, at 11.**

KIAMA.—**THIS NIGHT, at 11.**

ROALDAHVEN.—**THIS NIGHT, at 11.**

CLYDE RIVER.—**MONDAY, at noon.**

COOGEE.—**TUESDAY, at noon.**

VILLADULLA.—**MONDAY, at noon.**

MERIMBA.—**ON WEDNESDAY, at 11 p.m.**

C. AND R. S. N. CO.—**The steamship UMAHA, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, TO-NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.**

TILMOUTH F. DYE, secretary.

S. ANNETTE, from LONDON.—**Unclaimed Goods.**

STEAM TO THE MACLEAY RIVER.—**Cargo received THIS DAY, Sturt's Wharf, W. DALTON.**

MANY BRANCH STEAMERS THIS DAY.

Circular Queen, child, and CLARENCE, Monday.

From 10.15, 2.6, 5.0. 8.15, 12.0, 4. S. H. WILSON, Agent.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—**The twin 400' favourit boats now sail as follows:—**

ON WEEK DAYS.

From Parramatta, 10 a.m., and 1 p.m.

From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 1 p.m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Parramatta, at 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.

From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 4.45 p.m.

ON FARES.

Gulf 1a. 6d. Steamer 1a. 9d.

Uttle return 1a. 6d. Ditto return 1a. 6d.

Or Nipperance such way.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—**THE LIGHTNING, M. SUGDEN, master, is now receiving cargo.**

FOR BRISBANE.—**The favorite trader ALDOU JUAN ARNOLD, master, having nearly all his cargo engaged, will sail in a few days.**

For freight or passage apply to T. TOWNS and CO.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—**clipper schooner JEANIE DOVE, THOMAS LACE, master, (hourly expected), having two-thirds of her cargo ready.**

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply HAYNES, BROWN, and CO., Spring-street.

ELLEN, schooner for TWOFOLD BAY, on SATURDAY, 18th instant. Commercial Wharf.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS VESSEL for MELBOURNE.—Arriving right up to the Wharf.—The beautiful first-class clipper ship, 580 tons burthen, 500 half her cargo engaged, will have all possible dispatch.

Freight of males, 6d. per bushel.

ALFRED CAMPBELL, and CO., Caledonian Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—**The Al clipper-built brig RITA, R. PRITH, commander, will meet with quick despatch.**

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS VESSEL for NEW CALEDONIA.—**clipper ship LUCILLE CAMERON, PHILIP ROW, commander, will be here loading to MORROW, and will meet with quick despatch.**

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY SHANGHAI direct.—**The fine new screw steamer ANGELINA, 1000 tons burthen, HENRY JONES, commander, will proceed under sail direct to Shanghai, and offers an unusually favourable opportunity to shippers of horses, specie, &c., as well as to first-class passengers.**

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret-street.

BAROU, MARIE AMELIE, for NEW CALEDONIA.—**Ships will pass to Laem, Papeete, Tahiti, to enable the vessel to clear TO-MORROW.**

LEVERIER and CO., 205, George-street.

FOR SHANGHAI direct.—**The Al ship ROYAL SAXON, LIVINGSTON, commander, for the above port, will have immediate despatch.**

For freight apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—**The barque CHRISTINA, 400 tons burthen, CHURCHILL and CO., agents.**

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—**The barque CHURCHINA, 400 tons burthen, CHURCHILL and CO., agents.**

Apply to GEORGE R. DIBBS and CO., Newcastle.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.—**The First Week in JUNE.**—**A clipper ship CLARMONT, 700 tons burthen, Commander, will be here loading to the Circular Quay, Sydney, to load wool at Talbot's Shed. This vessel takes cargo on board at once, and, having room for a limited quantity of dead weight, will be punctual to the date of sailing. Freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; J. B. METCALFE and CO.; or FRED. EBSWORTH, Bridge-street.**

N.B.—This vessel will take a few intermediate passengers.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.—**BLACK BALL LINE OF PACKETS FOR LONDON.**—**The celebrated wool clipper ship GAINCROSS, 700 tons register, has all her dead weight engaged, and will have the quickest possible dispatch. Her accommodations for cabin passengers are of the first class, and will take a few passengers in the second cabin.**

FOR LONDON.—**The clipper ship GAINCROSS, on board Circular Quay, or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets. Wool will be received at Marston's.**

FOR LONDON.—**With prompt despatch.—The Al clipper ship ABERDEEN clipper RIFLEMAN, 720 tons register, THOMAS BRUCE, commander, has all her dead weight ready, will receive wool at Talbot's Shed, and will be here loading to the Circular Quay, Sydney, to load wool for a limited period of time, leaving a week earlier than the said Andrew Stephen, to the undersigned.**

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FOR LONDON.—**The clipper ship GAINCROSS, on board Circular Quay, or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT**

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18.

LORD CHAMFORD, in calling the attention of the House to the conduct of the clerks and officers of the late Insolvent Debtors' Court, who have been transferred to the Court of Bankruptcy under the recently passed Bankruptcy Act, said that a breach of faith had been committed against these officers which called for immediate remedy. Before the Bankruptcy Bill passed, the officials of the Insolvent Court were safe and secure, both had aided in preparing the bill, that their interests were entirely protected by clauses 26 and 30 of the proposed measure, the latter of which provided that they should continue to receive the full amount of remuneration and compensation which they then received as nearly as might be. Much doubt was expressed at the time whether the wording of the clause was sufficiently strong, but the assurances given were to the time of the intentions of the framers of the bill to protect the interests of the officials of the Insolvent Court, quieted all apprehensions. Subsequently, however, the salaries not being paid, and great distress having been undergone by the officials in consequence, Mr. Law brought their case under the notice of the Lord Chancellor, who started various doubts as to the correctness of the interpretation of the clause, and accepted such reasonable salaries as the Lord Chancellor had the means of giving. As these salaries were not by any means equal in amount to their former incomes, the offer was refused. The law officers, having been consulted as to the rights of the officials, decided that they had no right under the Act of 1861 to claim remuneration equal in amount to the salaries and fees they had formerly received. The Lord Chancellor said, "I am sorry to recollect that decision with the meaning of the words of the 30th clause. Supposing the law officers to be right, the Lord Chancellor ought to have acknowledged that his intentions had been frustrated by the wording of the clause, and have repaired the error by his declaratory Act. Instead of doing this the Lord Chancellor has suggested a petition from the authorities of the House of Commons, in which the matter would be referred to a select committee. As this committee would be appointed by the Government, and the committee would be influenced by the opinions given by the law officers, the petitioners would be laid prostrate at the feet of the Lord Chancellor. It had also been suggested by the Lord Chancellor that signing the petition might affect the rights of the officers in claim the benefit of the 32nd clause. Having shown the intention in which the clauses were framed, he, in conclusion, asked whose fault it was that the intention had not been carried out?

The Lord Chancellor having referred, in very strong language, to the insinuations of Lord Chamford that he had given up his right to be indemnified, transposed, and he had the strongest regret at the position in which the officials of the Insolvent Debtors' Court had been placed. He denied that he had given any assurance to the clerks that their salaries would be paid or that the fees they received were guaranteed by the 30th clause. He had been desirous that they should receive the amount of salaries that had been charged on the Parliamentary vote, and the words, as nearly as may be, were, "I will give you what you are entitled to." He then, with great indignation, remitted the charge that in stating a case for the law officers of the Crown he had taken pains to prevent the clause in the statute being correctly stated, declaring that he could scarcely find words to express the contempt he felt for the insinuation. Proceeding to reply to the doubts suggested about the officers being defrauded, he explained to the House that the clause in question did not affect the clerks of the Parliament, because then the master would be referred to a select committee, which would report on the case to the Lower House, and that the House of Commons would then probably grant compensation, a course which they would not feel disposed to adopt without such a report. So anxious had he felt for the hard case of the gentlemen that he had procured cheques to be filled in by the Treasury for their expenses, but they fearing to compromise their rights had refused to accept them. He had assured them that no right would be compromised by receiving the cheques. He regretted much that the clause had been worded under a misconception, which he thought ought to have been pointed out at the time of the passage of the Insolvent Debtors' Act. He however done all in his power to remedy the error, and do more than leave the hands of the law in their own adjourned.

(From the Spectator, March 22.)
The Session is certainly dull. The Government introduces but one measure to the Lords; and that it sends to a select committee; while the House of Commons has simply nothing to do, and does it. Sir Robert Peel unquestionably exerts himself to make the session interesting, but he cannot be expected to insult an Irish member, even if he could. A little longer and the murmur of a populace in a state of exasperation must have become a Cabinet question, when fortuitously in question to the decision of a committee of the other House.

Some further discussion, having taken place, the subject dropped, and the House adjourned.

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Lord Derby consoled with much severity on the manner in which the Lord Chancellor, without the excuse of excitement, had impeded every description of unworthy motive to his opponents, in language not usually heard in that House. He urged strongly upon Government the necessity of introducing a declaratory bill in the other House, in order to do justice to those who had been so seriously injured by the defect in the other Act.

Barn Granville having characterised the speech of Lord Chamfard as "singularly offensive," stated that Government would certainly adhere to the course proposed by the Lord Chancellor, and submit the clause in question to the decision of a committee of the other House.

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Lord Derby, who never can put out in a free fight. No doubt he will now tell Lord Campbell and Brougham to use their influence in an interchange of very bitter amenities, but they were only too anxious in their terribleness, and were not delivered from the woolsack. But last Tuesday it was a pitched battle, a premeditated skirmish, with a full attendance of Peers to hear the fun. Can it be that the astute Premier, the man who has earned the title of the judicious statesman, is becoming seriously alarmed at the recklessness of his party? If we might venture to distinguish between merits so equal, and where both competitors, like the shepherds in Virgil's Elegiac, alike deserve the prize? If we might venture to distinguish between gifts so well matched we would say that while Chelmsford is more ingenious in unscrupulous imputation, Westbury is more successful in an unscrupulous attack; that Chelmsford is greater in attack, and Westbury in defence—that it is the former who attained a more perfect finish in inuendo, the latter has a more natural arrogance of manner—that the one has exhausted art, and the other snatched a grace beyond it. Meanwhile, in the language of Lord Cranworth, who has sometimes an unconscious weak way of saying things, and, of course, has a chaste pleasure in the exercise of his law, these quarrels are really worth shouting. Surely, with Easter only a few weeks off, some reconciliation is to be desired; there is the precedent of Peshawar and Lucknow. Could not Chelmsford fall on Westbury's neck, and each murmur through his ears, "Brother, brother, we are in the wrong?"

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

(From the Spectator, March 22.)
This American civil war, then—a vast expenditure of blood and treasure, and energy—this mortgage placed on the wealth of the present, and on all the resources of the future—is not to be without a result. It has cleared the path of a vindictive and abolitionist, and only on years since revised and enlarged, and living as it were, under a series of death, without a resource save his conscience, or an ally save the God who made man, and not merely the whites, has reached the steps of the throne. On the 1st of March, a year and three days from the decree which established the last European slave, the American President announced that the policy of the Federal Government in view of emancipation. That is the clear meaning of the Message received Thursday, let its motive be what it may. We are by no means prepared to assert that the latter is exceedingly grand. Mr. Lincoln is a lawyer and a politician, and legal training, political fears, and a general want of courage, combine to prevent him from acting on the dim notions of abstract right which often crop out in the principles of statesmanlike action. That we may be right, he does not alter the effect of his proposal, or modify our estimate of the fact, that, in spite of Southern hostility and democratic opinion, of General McClellan's menaces and the threats of the border slaveowners, the ruling chiefs of the Union have at last made up their minds that the extinction of slavery is their first political need. The social dread entertained by the friends of freedom, that the South would purchase the Border States by new guarantees of slavery, is still at an end. If the President's message means anything, it means that the Border States are invited to declare themselves free, to accept compensation from Federal funds for their slaves, and thus to render their union with the South as an independent Republic a hopeless impossibility. The proposal as a measure of abstraction may be pronounced in itself timid, partial, and pusillanimous; but, if your predecessor in office, who is, perhaps, at no distant date to be your successor, readily charges you with a desire to oppose obstacles to the obtaining redress, and more than insinuates that you consider the facts submitted to the law officers of the Crown as mere quibbles, or the meekest of men, like Mr. Bright, will be lost in his own defence. But to imitate the voice of which you complain is to forfeit the sympathy of your audience; and Lord Westbury was not content to imitate, he outdid even Caelum-furius in malice. The unaccountable atmosphere of the Upper House heard language which would hardly be tolerated in the lower. The Chancellor imputed personal hatred to himself to the antagonists, and merely relegated to his ignorance what he could otherwise have attributed to his malice out of pure favour and a querulous compassion. Really, if this sort of thing is to continue, the vicinity of an Indian tribe in the far West will be safer than for which the American Government, surrounded as it is by almost insuperable difficulties, deserves, and will, we believe, receive the utmost credit in England, a credit more the less cordial, because the measure has been proposed, not as a war manoeuvre, not in a spirit of vengeance, but in the hour of victory when statesmen act moderately.

The moral gain is immense, and the more we consider the plan as a mere device of a politician, the more will its sagacity be apparent. It is an impossible bid, one which the Border States may be compelled to accept, and which it is within the power of the Federal Government to fulfil. The utmost extent of

the offer is to purchase a million slaves. By the last census there were in

	Slaves.
Delaware	2,290
Maryland	10,900
Kentucky	210,981
Missouri	57,422
Tennessee	230,459
Texas	55,161
Virginia	472,523
	1,159,199

Ten per cent. of these slaves at least would be carried by their owners, either from political feeling or a determination not to give up their authority, and a sum may fairly be taken as the ultimate number to be redeemed. The sum required, therefore, is really, as Mr. Lincoln says, far within the "current expenditure of the war." It has been the custom in this country to assume the cost of compensation for slaves as the cost of maintaining a superiority in which they have no right under the law. Deaf and dumb, easily to be appraised. A man may be forced to say things avast in a passion. But if, having war in his heart, his speech is softer than butter—it, while his words are smoother than oil, yet be they very words—that is really too bad. Whatever may be thought of the principle of aristocracy, a body of aristocrats is not really crowded by any one who, whatever may be his course or object, is not long in the law. The Chancellor may be forced to say things avast in a passion. 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LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

His Honor, with a jury, was (in accordance with previous announcement) in attendance to try any case which, by the consent of parties, might be called on. No such consent was, however, given by either on the part of either of the parties who were present in court. Subsequently His Honour and the Chief Justice being on the Bench in the Banco Court—enquiry was made whether any parties would consent to the trial of their cases in the Jury Court on Friday (to-day). There was no response. Stephen examined the Jury, and it was generally known that the Judges were most anxious to get on with the causes, and to leave no remanents, but were unable, in the absence of consent, by the parties or their professional representatives, to force on trials otherwise than in the court for which they had been drawn down.

BULLEN V. POTTER.

In this case, which was an action for malicious prosecution tried some days since, the plaintiff had recovered a verdict with £25 costs. A question therefore arose whether the sum of £25 should be paid to the Court. Should he have? His Honor now certified for these costs. The plaintiff had been arrested, being on the point of leaving the colony. Defendant had evinced a disposition to evade making any compensation to the plaintiff, instead of which, bringing suit in the Supreme Court instead of the court for which he had been drawn down.

BANCOURT.

Before the Chief Justice and a jury of four.

LATTON V. HANLEY.

This was an action for work and labour as a clerk and collector. Plaintiff claimed £45 13s. 9d. Defendant pleaded that he was never indebted. Also as set up for use and occupied by him, and of his services, nothing to defendant.

Mr. Faure appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Stephen for the defendant.

The defendant was a shop-keeper in a large way of business at Eden. Two weeks ago he was employed by the plaintiff to clean out his various stores. At the last general election for that district—now represented by Mr. Eggen—it was apprehended that there would be a contest, and that was no electoral roll ready. In the event of a contested election taking place, the roll would be broken, and the window-fastened panelled back; he missed a quantity of wearing apparel and his daughter missed some, as well as a quantity of bed and table linen; Mr. Gibson identified some of the articles taken, and his little daughter identified the rest.

Mr. Martin, in reply, contended the charges for advocacy were clearly separable from those for work as an attorney not now sued for, and that the plaintiff's claim was purely contingent.

His Honor having stated some question as to whether the defendant was bound in any case to pay the full amount of plaintiff's fees as an advocate.

Mr. Moffat was recalled, and stated that ten guineas per sitting was a reasonable and usual charge for cases of this nature.

His Honor told the jury that the wife was by construction of law the agent of her husband for ordinary domestic purposes, but not for keeping a brothel, or for procuring a husband to share herself.

Defendant was not therefore liable unless the jury found that his after ratification of this claim had been proved. If the jury, without absolutely disbelieving the plaintiff's case, found that there was no cause for the defendant to pay £2 paid for depositions, his Honor was of opinion that it could not be recovered.

If the defendant had been compelled to pay a penalty of £200, or to be imprisoned seven days; and Michael McGrath to pay 40s. (with 16s. 6d. costs to Mr. Cory), or to be imprisoned seven days.

William Murphy was found guilty of having assaulted Plaintiff actually taking place, for his role would have been struck on the other side of the river, such, however, is not the case. The names given to the supposed leads here are calculated to mislead many at a distance, who, reading the accounts that are published respecting this field, are led to believe we have a number of leads proclaimed and still producing leads; but which is not the case, for to the present time we have only two proclaimed leads, and one only of these has been struck gold.

The South lead still continues to yield gold, with the exception of the Edd, which is now dry.

The Dutham, the Arcadian, the Star, Tank, and others are only at present imaginary leads—never yet proclaimed or producing any gold—although some are bought and sold in them daily. There has been some disagreement amongst the prospectors, whether finding gold. This appears to be some truth in this, for shares in this lead are now to be bought at very low figure.

Our population is increasing at present in a far greater rate than payable ground is being opened to employ them, for since the Lachlan has been a gold-field—now some seven or eight months—with the result that the miners have been compelled to go to work in the unclaimed one mile of John Quinn's land, and the amount of gold produced in sheep-shearing, we have only one lead producing gold of any consequence, and that is the first or main lead opened. Like all gold-fields of a similar character, or, more properly speaking, gold-fields with proclaimed leads, deep sinking, and the frontage system—we shall be subject to panics. A few months since there was a certain dependency noticeable, and a fear that the gold found would not be extended, and that the miners would move to another field, but the miners have been over again to the Lachlan, and have been compelled to go to work in the unclaimed one mile, and the result is that they have fallen in separation, they will make a push for special grants; let us hope the Parliament will not permit this, as it is open to sudden abuses which never seen the light, owing to their isolation; and which, in fact, is a sort of personal malice.

I hope having heard the evidence of Mr. Eggen, he will be remanded. It appears that his husband is undergoing a sentence at Cockatoo Island, and that a son, and either one or two daughters, are in gaol awaiting trial for plaintiff's fees as an advocate.

Mr. Moffat was recalled, and stated that ten guineas per sitting was a reasonable and usual charge for cases of this nature.

His Honor told the jury that the wife was sentenced to pay 40s., and to be imprisoned one month.

Several persons were prosecuted for having assaulted or obstructed the police in the execution of their duty. For this offence Mr. O'Neill was sentenced to pay a penalty of £50, or to be imprisoned seven days; John Quinn to pay £50, or to be imprisoned seven days; and Michael McGrath to pay 40s. (with 16s. 6d. costs to Mr. Cory), or to be imprisoned seven days.

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William Murphy was found guilty of having assaulted Plaintiff actually taking place, for his role would have been struck on the other side of the river, such, however, is not the case. The names given to the supposed leads here are calculated to mislead many at a distance, who, reading the accounts that are published respecting this field, are led to believe we have a number of leads proclaimed and still producing leads; but which is not the case, for to the present time we have only two proclaimed leads, and one only of these has been struck gold.

The Dutham, the Arcadian, the Star, Tank, and others are only at present imaginary leads—never yet proclaimed or producing any gold—although some are bought and sold in them daily. There has been some disagreement amongst the prospectors, whether finding gold. This appears to be some truth in this, for shares in this lead are now to be bought at very low figure.

Our population is increasing at present in a far greater rate than payable ground is being opened to employ them, for since the Lachlan has been a gold-field—now some seven or eight months—with the result that the miners have been compelled to go to work in the unclaimed one mile of John Quinn's land, and the amount of gold produced in sheep-shearing, we have only one lead producing gold of any consequence, and that is the first or main lead opened. Like all gold-fields of a similar character, or, more properly speaking, gold-fields with proclaimed leads, deep sinking, and the frontage system—we shall be subject to panics. A few months since there was a certain dependency noticeable, and a fear that the gold found would not be extended, and that the miners would move to another field, but the miners have been over again to the Lachlan, and have been compelled to go to work in the unclaimed one mile, and the result is that they have fallen in separation, they will make a push for special grants; let us hope the Parliament will not permit this, as it is open to sudden abuses which never seen the light, owing to their isolation; and which, in fact, is a sort of personal malice.

I hope having heard the evidence of Mr. Eggen, he will be remanded. It appears that his husband is undergoing a sentence at Cockatoo Island, and that a son, and either one or two daughters, are in gaol awaiting trial for plaintiff's fees as an advocate.

Mr. Moffat was recalled, and stated that ten guineas per sitting was a reasonable and usual charge for cases of this nature.

His Honor told the jury that the wife was sentenced to pay 40s., and to be imprisoned one month.

Several persons were prosecuted for having assaulted or obstructed the police in the execution of their duty. For this offence Mr. O'Neill was sentenced to pay a penalty of £50, or to be imprisoned seven days; John Quinn to pay £50, or to be imprisoned seven days; and Michael McGrath to pay 40s. (with 16s. 6d. costs to Mr. Cory), or to be imprisoned seven days.

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Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 15th May, 1862.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see Government Gazette, a copy of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the reverse.

Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.

Nature of Works and Supplies.

Erection of Additions to Watchhouse, Tamworth.

Erection of a Public Pound near the Hay-market, Sydney.

Erection of Barracks Quarters, &c., Custom House, Sydney.

Supplies for Harbour Purposes.—Mineral Grease.

Spring Steel.

Almond River Iron.

Semaphore Lamp Chimneys.

Great Western Road, 1st District—1. Parramatta-street, to junction with Southern Road.

2. Junction of Hospital-street.

3. Hospital to Hatchet's Bridge.

4. Old Pitt Row Toll-gate to Lawrence's Hill.

5. Metalized road, near Dog Kennel to Pitt's Creek.

6. St. Mary's and South Creek.

7. South Creek to Penrith.

8. Whately's Inn to Erina Ferry.

Erection of Quarters for the Commanding Officer at the Victoria Barracks.

Erection of a Goods Shed at the Braxton Station, N. N. Railways.

Great Western Road, 2nd District—2. West of Westerboard Bridge.

24. 2½ Miles Finch.

75. West of Contract 52.

78. 1½ Miles East of Mount Victoria.

80. Harley Flat, West of Contract 5.

81. McLennan's, to Toll Bar, Bowral.

82. East of Lane's Flat, Bowral.

83. Dividing Range, West of River Cox.

84. East of Beauchamp's Bridge.

85. West of Charlwood's Culvert.

86. Near Second Bridge, East of Kelso.

87. 2½ Miles East of Kelso (30th Mile).

88. One half-mile East of Shepherd's Mount Victoria.

Leasing Government Railways

1st November W. M. ARNOLD.

General Post Office, Brisbane, 9th May, 1862.

CONVEYANCE OF MAIL BETWEEN ROCKHAMPTON AND PORT DENISON.—Tenders are invited for the conveyance of the post by steam vessel between Rockhampton and Port Denison by steam vessel.

Parties tendering are requested to state the amount of subsidy required for performing the mail service at the following periods—

Once a month.

Every six weeks.

Once in two months.

Also, to state the time at which they will be prepared to undertake the service, and likewise the tonnage, horsepower, name of vessel intended to be placed upon the line, and the accommodation for passengers and cargo.

Tenders will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the fifteenth day of July next.

THOMAS L. MURRAY PRIOR, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Adelaide, April 17, 1862.

BANCH MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN ADELAIDE AND MELBOURNE.—Sealed tenders will be received at this office, until WEDNESDAY, 28th May, at noon, for conveying English mails by steam packets between Adelaide and Melbourne for twelve months, commencing with the June homeward mail.

The tenders to state the tonnage and horse-power of the steamers proposed to be employed, and the persons who tender will be required to show to the satisfaction of the Government that the services and the means efficiently to carry out the service tendered for.

Dated this first day of May, A.D. 1862.

ALLEN and BOWDEN, solicitors for the Bulli Coal Mining Company.

WELLINGTON and MONTREFOIRES.—Notice.—In consequence of an alteration in his business, the undersigned requests persons indebted to him to settle their accounts within thirty days or he may be sued for in the ensuing District Court. All credit accounts for the future are respectively declined, but the same large and varied stock will be submitted to the public for sale.

All communications addressed Ranken-street, Forbes; or Mr. ROTHEWELL's, room 10, for all moneys paid in at Montefiore will be considered valid.

HENRY J. LAMBERT, Wellington.

April 14.

THE AMBASSADRICE.—This beautiful mantilla, the most elegant and easy adaptation to every figure, is worthy of any other house in the world.

THE MANTEAU D'HIVER, a new shape. The material is rarely to be met with, to be had only at FARMER and PAINTER'S.

THE MANTLETTE, in black silk rep. This new and useful mantle is particularly designed for the convenience of every lady, to be obtained only at FARMER and PAINTER'S.

THE MANTEAU, in black silk rep. This new and useful mantle is particularly designed for the convenience of every lady, to be obtained only at FARMER and PAINTER'S.

THE MANTEAU D'HIVER, made in all materials, such as fancy and plain sealings, velvet, pillar mantles, bold and fancy black and brown cloths, with various ribbons.

ENGLISH PATTERN MANTLES.

One thousand to choose from. The most minute and most careful attention having been bestowed upon their selection, ladies can now purchase from the largest, most varied, valuable, and unquestionably the cheapest in Sydney.

Referring back to his long and varied experience, combined with a thorough knowledge of this particular branch of business, Mr. G. COHEN, agent for French mantles, has no honour to his wife, that will continue to devote the same unremitting care and attention for the benefit of his constituents that has hitherto marked his career, and which, in connection with his modest charges, have produced such favourable results, and given general satisfaction to his numerous patrons.

Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.

CHAS. NORTHCOTE, Commission Agent, Accountant, &c., late of Sydney, will undertake all kinds of business for parties resident in New South Wales, either in London or any part of England, on the most reasonable terms. Reference in Sydney—Mosses, J. and S. Thompson, 224, Pitt-street. Address EASTOTT, Watsons, Bridge-street.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—THIS successful Family Weekly News-paper has now reached a circulation of between 6000 and 7000 copies. Next to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, it has by far the largest circulation of any journal in the colony.

The Council Edition of the SYDNEY MAIL is posted to Sydney, and is ready for insertion in FRIDAY morning, and the Town Edition published every SATURDAY morning at 6 o'clock. Advertisements for either edition must be sent to the Office not later than 8 o'clock on THURSDAY evenings. Cash terms of Advertising: 3 lines, 1s.; 4 ditto, 2s.; 5 lines, 2s.; 6 ditto, 3s.; 7 ditto, 4s.; 8 ditto, 5s.; 9 ditto, 6s.; 10 ditto, 7s.; 11 ditto, 8s.; 12 ditto, 9s.; 13 ditto, 10s.; 14 ditto, 11s.; 15 ditto, 12s.; 16 ditto, 13s.; 17 ditto, 14s.; 18 ditto, 15s.; 19 ditto, 16s.; 20 ditto, 17s.; 21 ditto, 18s.; 22 ditto, 19s.; 23 ditto, 20s.; 24 ditto, 21s.; 25 ditto, 22s.; 26 ditto, 23s.; 27 ditto, 24s.; 28 ditto, 25s.; 29 ditto, 26s.; 30 ditto, 27s.; 31 ditto, 28s.; 32 ditto, 29s.; 33 ditto, 30s.; 34 ditto, 31s.; 35 ditto, 32s.; 36 ditto, 33s.; 37 ditto, 34s.; 38 ditto, 35s.; 39 ditto, 36s.; 40 ditto, 37s.; 41 ditto, 38s.; 42 ditto, 39s.; 43 ditto, 40s.; 44 ditto, 41s.; 45 ditto, 42s.; 46 ditto, 43s.; 47 ditto, 44s.; 48 ditto, 45s.; 49 ditto, 46s.; 50 ditto, 47s.; 51 ditto, 48s.; 52 ditto, 49s.; 53 ditto, 50s.; 54 ditto, 51s.; 55 ditto, 52s.; 56 ditto, 53s.; 57 ditto, 54s.; 58 ditto, 55s.; 59 ditto, 56s.; 60 ditto, 57s.; 61 ditto, 58s.; 62 ditto, 59s.; 63 ditto, 60s.; 64 ditto, 61s.; 65 ditto, 62s.; 66 ditto, 63s.; 67 ditto, 64s.; 68 ditto, 65s.; 69 ditto, 66s.; 70 ditto, 67s.; 71 ditto, 68s.; 72 ditto, 69s.; 73 ditto, 70s.; 74 ditto, 71s.; 75 ditto, 72s.; 76 ditto, 73s.; 77 ditto, 74s.; 78 ditto, 75s.; 79 ditto, 76s.; 80 ditto, 77s.; 81 ditto, 78s.; 82 ditto, 79s.; 83 ditto, 80s.; 84 ditto, 81s.; 85 ditto, 82s.; 86 ditto, 83s.; 87 ditto, 84s.; 88 ditto, 85s.; 89 ditto, 86s.; 90 ditto, 87s.; 91 ditto, 88s.; 92 ditto, 89s.; 93 ditto, 90s.; 94 ditto, 91s.; 95 ditto, 92s.; 96 ditto, 93s.; 97 ditto, 94s.; 98 ditto, 95s.; 99 ditto, 96s.; 100 ditto, 97s.; 101 ditto, 98s.; 102 ditto, 99s.; 103 ditto, 100s.; 104 ditto, 101s.; 105 ditto, 102s.; 106 ditto, 103s.; 107 ditto, 104s.; 108 ditto, 105s.; 109 ditto, 106s.; 110 ditto, 107s.; 111 ditto, 108s.; 112 ditto, 109s.; 113 ditto, 110s.; 114 ditto, 111s.; 115 ditto, 112s.; 116 ditto, 113s.; 117 ditto, 114s.; 118 ditto, 115s.; 119 ditto, 116s.; 120 ditto, 117s.; 121 ditto, 118s.; 122 ditto, 119s.; 123 ditto, 120s.; 124 ditto, 121s.; 125 ditto, 122s.; 126 ditto, 123s.; 127 ditto, 124s.; 128 ditto, 125s.; 129 ditto, 126s.; 130 ditto, 127s.; 131 ditto, 128s.; 132 ditto, 129s.; 133 ditto, 130s.; 134 ditto, 131s.; 135 ditto, 132s.; 136 ditto, 133s.; 137 ditto, 134s.; 138 ditto, 135s.; 139 ditto, 136s.; 140 ditto, 137s.; 141 ditto, 138s.; 142 ditto, 139s.; 143 ditto, 140s.; 144 ditto, 141s.; 145 ditto, 142s.; 146 ditto, 143s.; 147 ditto, 144s.; 148 ditto, 145s.; 149 ditto, 146s.; 150 ditto, 147s.; 151 ditto, 148s.; 152 ditto, 149s.; 153 ditto, 150s.; 154 ditto, 151s.; 155 ditto, 152s.; 156 ditto, 153s.; 157 ditto, 154s.; 158 ditto, 155s.; 159 ditto, 156s.; 160 ditto, 157s.; 161 ditto, 158s.; 162 ditto, 159s.; 163 ditto, 160s.; 164 ditto, 161s.; 165 ditto, 162s.; 166 ditto, 163s.; 167 ditto, 164s.; 168 ditto, 165s.; 169 ditto, 166s.; 170 ditto, 167s.; 171 ditto, 168s.; 172 ditto, 169s.; 173 ditto, 170s.; 174 ditto, 171s.; 175 ditto, 172s.; 176 ditto, 173s.; 177 ditto, 174s.; 178 ditto, 175s.; 179 ditto, 176s.; 180 ditto, 177s.; 181 ditto, 178s.; 182 ditto, 179s.; 183 ditto, 180s.; 184 ditto, 181s.; 185 ditto, 182s.; 186 ditto, 183s.; 187 ditto, 184s.; 188 ditto, 185s.; 189 ditto, 186s.; 190 ditto, 187s.; 191 ditto, 188s.; 192 ditto, 189s.; 193 ditto, 190s.; 194 ditto, 191s.; 195 ditto, 192s.; 196 ditto, 193s.; 197 ditto, 194s.; 198 ditto, 195s.; 199 ditto, 196s.; 200 ditto, 197s.; 201 ditto, 198s.; 202 ditto, 199s.; 203 ditto, 200s.; 204 ditto, 201s.; 205 ditto, 202s.; 206 ditto, 203s.; 207 ditto, 204s.; 208 ditto, 205s.; 209 ditto, 206s.; 210 ditto, 207s.; 211 ditto, 208s.; 212 ditto, 209s.; 213 ditto, 210s.; 214 ditto, 211s.; 215 ditto, 212s.; 216 ditto, 213s.; 217 ditto, 214s.; 218 ditto, 215s.; 219 ditto, 216s.; 220 ditto, 217s.; 221 ditto, 218s.; 222 ditto, 219s.; 223 ditto, 220s.; 224 ditto, 221s.; 225 ditto, 222s.; 226 ditto, 223s.; 227 ditto, 224s.; 228 ditto, 225s.; 229 ditto, 226s.; 230 ditto, 227s.; 231 ditto, 228s.; 232 ditto, 229s.; 233 ditto, 230s.; 234 ditto, 231s.; 235 ditto, 232s.; 236 ditto, 233s.; 237 ditto, 234s.; 238 ditto, 235s.; 239 ditto, 236s.; 240 ditto, 237s.; 241 ditto, 238s.; 242 ditto, 239s.; 243 ditto, 240s.; 244 ditto, 241s.; 245 ditto, 242s.; 246 ditto, 243s.; 247 ditto, 244s.; 248 ditto, 245s.; 249 ditto, 246s.; 250 ditto, 247s.; 251 ditto, 248s.; 252 ditto, 249s.; 253 ditto, 250s.; 254 ditto, 251s.; 255 ditto, 252s.; 256 ditto, 253s.; 257 ditto, 254s.; 258 ditto, 255s.; 259 ditto, 256s.; 260 ditto, 257s.; 261 ditto, 258s.; 262 ditto, 259s.; 263 ditto, 260s.; 264 ditto, 261s.; 265 ditto, 262s.; 266 ditto, 263s.; 267 ditto, 264s.; 268 ditto, 265s.; 269 ditto, 266s.; 270 ditto, 267s.; 271 ditto, 268s.; 272 ditto, 269s.; 273 ditto, 270s.; 274 ditto, 271s.; 275 ditto, 272s.; 276 ditto, 273s.; 277 ditto, 274s.; 278 ditto, 275s.; 279 ditto, 276s.; 280 ditto, 277s.; 281 ditto, 278s.; 282 ditto, 279s.; 283 ditto, 280s.; 284 ditto, 281s.; 285 ditto, 282s.; 286 ditto, 283s.; 287 ditto, 284s.; 288 ditto, 285s.; 289 ditto, 286s.; 290 ditto, 287s.; 291 ditto, 288s.; 292 ditto, 289s.; 293 ditto, 290s.; 294 ditto, 291s.; 295 ditto, 292s.; 296 ditto, 293s.; 297 ditto, 294s.; 298 ditto, 295s.; 299 ditto, 296s.; 300 ditto, 297s.; 301 ditto, 298s.; 302 ditto, 299s.; 303 ditto, 300s.; 304 ditto, 301s.; 305 ditto, 302s.; 306 ditto, 303s.; 307 ditto, 304s.; 308 ditto, 305s.; 309 ditto, 306s.; 310 ditto, 307s.; 311 ditto, 308s.; 312 ditto, 309s.; 313 ditto, 310s.; 314 ditto, 311s.; 315 ditto, 312s.; 316 ditto, 313s.; 317 ditto, 314s.; 318 ditto, 315s.; 319 ditto, 316s.; 320 ditto, 317s.; 321 ditto, 318s.; 322 ditto, 319s.; 323 ditto, 320s.; 324 ditto, 321s.; 325 ditto, 322s.; 326 ditto, 323s.; 327 ditto, 324s.; 328 ditto, 325s.;

Fat Lamb.
Flour, Potatoes, Hay, &c.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, at his Stores, Market Wharf, without reserve,
25 tons fine flour
40 bags table potatoes
50 bags prime horse hay
12 superior fat hams
12 inferior fat hams
Terms, cash.

25 bags Fine Flour.
Without the slightest reserve.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, at his Stores, Market Wharf, THIS DAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock.
10 tons country fine flour
30 bags table potatoes
2 tons ditto ditto
10 tons ditto ditto
10 tons silk-dressed Adelaid, very superior.
Terms, cash.

Unreserved Sale.
Storekeeper's Stock of Drapery, Clothing, &c.

To Clothiers, Drapers, and Storkeepers.

THIS DAY.
At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day.
The stock of a storekeeper, consisting of drapery, clothing, shirts, hats, caps, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Drapery, Manchester and Fancy Goods, Slope, &c.

Just landed ex Annette, Riffman, and Caligaria.

THIS DAY, 16th.
At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day.
Several consignments of fresh vegetables goods.

Consisting of
72-inch heavy greys
36-inch ditto ditto
Gents' and ladies' dos trousers
Ditto ditto ditto
Blue serge shirts
Black pieces
Imitation white damask
Fancy lacey
Pique ditto
Check ditto
Cubans
French trousers
White blouses
Coloured blouses
Quilts and counterpanes
Black broads
Black doskins
Fancy
Rich velvet vestings
Gents' dos trousers
Ditto ditto vests
Ditto ditto ditto
Gents' ditto ditto
O.S. men's ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto
White shirts, W. and B.
Regatta ditto ditto
Cotton and muslin ditto
Gents' bedroll trousers
Mole trousers
36-inch white shirring
36-inch family shirring
36-inch white shirring
36-inch double warp
70, 50, and 90 each shirring
36-inch white buckskin
Buckskin wrappers
L. W. half-hose
Crimean shirts.
Terms at sale.

Hoop skirts, 12 to 40 inches
Ditto ditto, worsted ditto
Ditto ditto, Thompson's patent, &c.
To Drapers, Warehouses, and others.

THIS DAY, the 16th.
At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
2 cases of the above new goods.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Flannels.

On account of which it may concern.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
9 pieces flannel.
Slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

Rick Black Glacee.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THIS DAY,
2 cases black ribbed hats, just landed, in all the new shapes.
Terms at sale.

Trimmed Fall Hata.

Girls' and Ladies', in all the new shapes.

THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THIS DAY,
3 cases girls' and ladies' trimmed fall hats, just landed, in all the new shapes.
Terms at sale.

Trimmed Fall Hata.

Girls' and Ladies', in all the new shapes.

THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THIS DAY,
12 cases of the above new shapes.
Terms at sale.

General Merchandise.

Household Furniture.

As usual, for Unreserved Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant.

At the Old Bank of Australia.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THIS DAY,
12 cases of the above new shapes.
Terms at sale.

General Merchandise.

Household Furniture.

As usual, for Unreserved Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th, at 10 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australia.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THIS DAY,
12 cases of the above new shapes.
Terms at sale.

Imported Public Works.

Photographs of the Highest Character.

Just received by the Messrs. Muriel.

One of the finest collections of large-sized Photographs, 4x6, &c., in various, copies of which are now being exhibited in the Grand Saloon of 1852. Prior to the sale of the above, which will be held on Saturday the 17th, at 10 o'clock, just preceding, the whole of the furniture, on erection will be offered to exhibit these surprising and correct works of art, and the whole of the Ante-room, opposite the Royal Hotel. This saloon, without fear of contradiction, will be pronounced by connoisseurs, and the public generally, to be beautiful.

Further particulars will appear in a few days.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, in a few days, of which date notice will be given, the only fine collection of photographs ever seen in the Southern Hemisphere.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, May 16th.

MONDAY, 19th May.

At the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Premises Sale.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES.
PARRAMATTA RAILWAY STATION.

Including the TOWNS of PARRAMATTA SOUTH, and

the extensive frontage to the SYDNEY and PARRAMATTA ROADS.

PARRAMATTA and LIVERPOOL ROAD, extending into FARM and VILLA SETTLEMENTS, containing

ONE TO THIRTY ACRES.

of the richest and most delightful situated, and certainly the most eligible land in this favoured locality, surrounding the station.

Title—Unquestionable. Intending purchasers are particularly invited to apply for full particulars of same to Messrs. Holden and McCarthy, Solicitors, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

The above-mentioned deposit, the residue (if desired) can remain secured on the property for a term of years, at a low rate of interest.

Lithographic prints may be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street, or from Mr. J. C. Miller, 18, Pitt-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

By order of the Representatives of the Estate of the late Samuel Terry, Esq.

BATHURST.

Valuable Piece of Land, TENTERFIELD, 300 ACRES, known as JEW'S HILL, and the HEDGERWOOD ESTATE in the vicinity of the town of Bathurst.

Title—Unquestionable; full particulars may be obtained by application to Messrs. BILLYARD and QUATIS, solicitors, Hunter-street, Sydney.

Title—One-half deposit; residue may remain secured by mortgage on the property.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

Received instructions from the representatives of the estate of the late Samuel Terry, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock.

All that piece of land in the county of Roxburgh and township No. 2, bounded on the east by section No. 4, being part of Brown's farm; on the north by a line west (part of section 10) 60 chains; on the west by a line east (part of Government reserve) 60 chains.

This is a well-known valuable grant close to the town of Bathurst, adjoining the Hedgerwood estate. It is now in the market for good sale, to close the sale in the estate of the late S. Terry.

Plans on view at the Rooms.

PERPETUAL SALE.

GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER.

TATTERSALL'S HOTEL,

At the corner of Queen and Fry streets; also, several of the most valuable town and suburban blocks of land in Grafton, known as the property of Mr. G. E. GOREY.

Title—Unquestionable. For full particulars of which apply to R. BANBURY, Esq., solicitor, Pitt-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

Received instructions from Mr. James Gregory to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 2d June, at 11 o'clock.

The whole of Mr. Gregory's valuable property, consisting of land in the town and suburbs of GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, comprising—

LOT I.—Those extensive premises TATTERSALL'S HOTEL, with one acre of land at the corner of Queen and Fry streets, being lots 1 and 2 of section 10.

LOT II.—The hotel contains 14 apartments, with kitchen, servants' rooms, billiard room, stabling, eight stone boxes for blood stock, yard, wall, and all necessary conveniences for carrying on an extensive establishment.

Tattersall's is in full trade, doing the largest and most respectable business in this favourite improving locality.

LOT 2.—Corner half-acre allotment, close to Fisher's new wharf, at the corner of Pittay and Villiers streets, being lot 7 of section 2. This is an excellent building site, with a small cottage residence on the lot.

LOT 3.—Suburban block No. 70, containing 81 acres, on Almond and Deep Creek roads, near town.

LOT 4.—A portion of 100 acres, containing 50 acres, each 100 feet wide, 100 feet deep, fronting Vittoria, Bacon, Oliver, and Clarence streets, being the whole of section 44. One or two lots, to suit purchaser. The land is fenced and otherwise improved.

Little comment is necessary to direct attention to this, which will be positive. The position of the whole of the lots is the most valuable in the Clarence district, the most improving locality in New South Wales.

Plans on view at the Rooms, where also further particulars can be obtained.

By Order of the Mortgagors.

MONDAY STREET, PYRMONT.

STONE-BUILT SHOP AND DWELLING-HOUSE, known as Mr. ANDERSON'S GROCERY STORE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

Received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 2d June, at 11 o'clock.

All that piece of land bounded on the north by MOUNT-STREET, PYRMONT, 20 feet; on the east by a line 94 feet (dividing it from a reserved right of way 16 feet wide); on the south by a line 16 feet wide, and from thence by a line 94 feet back to point of commencement, together with the premises erected thereon, comprising the shop and dwelling-house of 7 rooms, kitchen, &c., built of stone, known as ANDERSON'S GROCERY STORE.

Yard, well, stable, &c., and also a small cottage house, containing 2 rooms, surrounded by a thickly populated neighbourhood.

THIS is a well situated freehold property, elevated, and surrounded by a thickly populated neighbourhood.

Household Furniture, Books, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Basin, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock precisely.

A quantity of household furniture, books, &c., the property of a gentleman leaving the colony.

Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, May 17th, at half-past 10 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australia.

THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, May 17th, at half-past 10 o'clock, A quantity of good clothes under linens, &c.

Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, the 17th, at 10 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australia.

THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, just preceding, the whole of the furniture, on erection will be offered to exhibit these surprising and correct works of art, and the whole of the Ante-room, opposite the Royal Hotel. This saloon, without fear of contradiction, will be pronounced by connoisseurs, and the public generally, to be beautiful.

Further particulars will appear in a few days.

General Merchandise.

Household Furniture.

As usual, for Unreserved Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant.

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